

# Truth or Tall Tale?

BY CARL WERNER



**I**f you categorized my life story as “unusual,” I would be the first to agree. I am a physician, but in the last 30 years I have traveled 200,000 miles to nine countries, testing the theory of evolution. I have now abandoned this theory because of the problems that I have discovered.

This all began for me when I was 19 years old. I was a sophomore at the University of Missouri Kansas City, on a full tuition four-year science scholarship. At that time I believed in evolution but I began to have some doubts after a friend challenged me. His scientific criticisms of the theory of evolution were so startling, I went on a worldwide adventure testing evolution.

## TEST #1

My first test of evolution was to look for change in the fossil record. My idea was that if evolution was false (as my friend suggested), I should find modern animals and modern plants next to dinosaurs. To my surprise, when I investigated, I found representatives from all of the major animal groups (phyla) and all of the major plant divisions living today – fossilized next to the dinosaurs, and they looked unchanged. Here are some of the modern animals that were found in the dinosaur rock layers: par-

*This fossil crayfish looks modern, yet the fossil was found next to a dinosaur.*



rots, flamingoes, ducks, possums, hedgehogs, boa constrictors, box turtles, iguanas, alligators, frogs, salamanders, ladyfish, herring, sardines, angel sharks, and shovel nose rays. All of the major invertebrate groups living today have also been found with dinosaurs, including the nautilus, crayfish, spiny lobsters, shrimp, crabs, crickets, katydids, dragonflies, starfish, sea urchins, brittle stars, earthworms. All of the major plant divisions living today were also found alongside dinosaurs, including: everglades palms, rhododendrons, lily pads, sensitive ferns, cycads, peat moss, sequoias, poplar trees, oak trees, chestnut trees, sassafras trees, walnut trees, ash trees, magnolia trees and bald cypress trees. (These fossils are documented in my book and DVD called *Living Fossils* available from Amazon.com.)

## TEST #2

My second test of evolution was to review the fossilized evolutionary links, the fossil proof that one type of animal or plant changed into another. To my surprise, one billion fossils have been collected by museums, but evolution scientists have not found a single evolutionary ancestor for any of the animal groups (phyla). In other words, shrimp just show up without

evidence of evolution. Corals just show up. Jellyfish just show up. Same with sponges, worms, echinoderms, and vertebrates. If evolution is true, why can't evolution scientists find the links between animals showing change over time, in light of this enormous fossil collection? Even within the phyla groups, such as vertebrates, there are problems. For example, 1,000 fossil bats have been collected, but no ancestors for bats have been found. 500,000 fossil fish have been collected, but each fish appears without ancestors. Same with flying reptiles. (The problems with the fossil record is documented in my first



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*From Living Fossils.  
This lobster was found in  
Germany near a dinosaur.*



*Dr. Werner  
preparing to  
film in Mexico.*

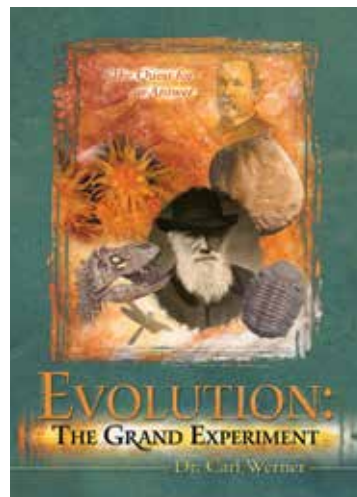
book/DVD called *Evolution: The Grand Experiment*.)

### TEST #3

My third test of evolution was to examine the best fossil proofs to see if they held up to scrutiny, but they did not. For example, a scientist at the University of Michigan (Dr. Phil Gingerich) claimed he had found a whale with four legs, yet when I interviewed him he admitted he had made up the whale tail and flippers. (He had not actually found the fossils of the tail or flippers.) Another scientist from the Canadian Museum of Nature (Dr. Natalia Rybczynski) claimed she had found the missing link for seals, yet when I placed a photograph of a common river otter next to her fossil, they looked, for all practical purposes, indistinguishable. Another scientist from the American Museum of Natural History (Dr. Nancy Simmons) claimed she had found a missing link for bats but her fossil looked nearly the same as a modern bat. Even the ape men that I was told about as a teenager have not held up. I have documented more than 50 species of ape men which have turned out to be something else. One ape man skull turned out to be the skull fragment of a donkey, another the jaw of an orangutan, another the tooth of a pig, another the leg bone of a procyonid (raccoon family)

and still another the rib of a dolphin. Most of the other ape men turned out to be either humans, *Homo sapiens* or apes. Arguably, all of the ape men presented in the first 100s year of the theory of evolution turned out to be something else other than an ape man.

When I considered my friends original criticisms of evolution (and the big bang), along with my discoveries, it appears that the natural theories of how we got here have collapsed. As my friend originally pointed out, how could the universe form naturally from nothingness, since matter cannot form from nothingness? How could life begin naturally from chemicals, since DNA, RNA and proteins do not form from chemicals spontaneously? Why are there so many missing links in the face of enormous fossil collections? It appears to me that ten's of thousands of evolutionary scientists at our best scientific institutions have made a mistake. ●



*Evolution: The Grand Experiment* has played on seven television networks worldwide. The book/DVD series is used in many schools and universities and is available at Amazon.com or TheGrandExperiment.com